

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. CAR 218

Magi No.

DOE ___yes ___no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Lizzie Redden House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 1210 MD 404

N/A not for publication

city, town Denton

___ vicinity of

congressional district

state Maryland

county

Caroline

3. Classification

Category

___ district
___ building(s)
___ structure
___ site
___ object

Ownership

___ public
___ private
___ both
Public Acquisition
___ in process
___ being considered
___ not applicable

Status

___ occupied
___ unoccupied
___ work in progress
Accessible
___ yes: restricted
___ yes: unrestricted
___ no

Present Use

___ agriculture
___ commercial
___ educational
___ entertainment
___ government
___ industrial
___ military
___ museum
___ park
___ private residence
___ religious
___ scientific
___ transportation
___ other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Ruth Todd

street & number 1210 MD 404 (Shore Highway)

telephone no.:

city, town Denton

state and zip code

Maryland 21629

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.

N/A

County Courthouse

liber 101

street & number

folio 997

city, town Denton

state

Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title N/A

date

___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

pository for survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

Survey No. CAR 218

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET 7.1

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates	<input type="checkbox"/> ca. 1900	Builder/Architect	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
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check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
and/or
Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G
Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET 8.1

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. CAR 218

Land Records, Caroline County

Personal communication with heirs, Mary Johnson and Dennis Todd (12/14/98)

10. Geographical Data

inventoried
Acreage of nominated property 94.40 acres

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

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G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rita Suffness, Leader, Cultural Resources

organization MD State Highway Administration date 12/8/98

street & number 707 N. Calvert Street telephone 410 545 8561

city or town Baltimore state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
410-7100

CAR-218**Lizzie Redden House****Denton, Caroline County, Maryland****Description****Continuation Sheet 7.1****Description Summary**

The former Lizzie Redden farm, in Caroline County, is the location of a T-shaped frame dwelling likely built between 1883 and 1900. Constructed on portion of the large George Redden farm by Lizzie Redden, it was the family farmhouse of the Krabels and Todds for most of the twentieth century, who operated a truck farm and raised grains, livestock and poultry. The buildings are in poor condition and have lost much integrity. The barn is the sole period outbuilding—Charles Todd constructed the remaining five structures within the last fifty years.

Description

The Lizzie Redden House, accessed a long entrance extending to the west from MD 404, is encompassed by a 94-acre farm just south of the intersection of MD 404 with Deep Shore Road. The property borders the increasingly commercialized and developed strip of MD 404 on the south side of Denton, characterized by industrial parks, shopping centers, gas stations and car dealerships.

The two-story frame dwelling was built on a portion of the George Redden farm, which had been sold to Lizzie Redden and her husband in 1883 for \$300. They, in turn, sold it to Clyde Pentz in 1910 for \$7,300 (with 18 fewer acres). It was originally part of extensive farmlands associated with the Plaindealing estate and its owners, the Dukes family. Part of the acreage that was transferred to settle the estate of James Dukes in 1873 was sold by its buyer, Rebecca Hough, a Dukes relative from Smyra, Delaware, to the Redden family, who added it to their existing adjacent farm.

The dwelling is oriented to the east (MD 404) with a string of agricultural and domestic outbuildings located directly behind it which are all heavily altered or dilapidated. Only the barn generally dates to the ca. 1883-1900 time period in which the dwelling was constructed. The remaining buildings—dog kennel connected with a corncrib, machine storage shed (converted from a chicken coop), dairy and shed, were constructed by Charles Todd in the mid-to-late-twentieth century.

John William Krabel, a lay minister in the Church of the Brethren, moved with his family from Ohio, buying the property in 1910. Twenty-one years later he sold it to his heirs, the late Charles Todd, and family, who continued to live on and farm the property until his recent death. During the tenure of his heirs over the last fifty years, the property has been utilized as general farm, where soybeans, corn, and wheat were raised, along with cattle, pigs, chicken, and ducks. In the summer vegetables, such as tomatoes,

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Lizzie Redden House
Denton, Caroline County, Maryland

Description
Continuation Sheet 7.2

cucumbers, peppers, lima beans, and peas, would be taken to market in Denton or to the cannery in west Denton or Williston.

The dwelling (1) is an T-shaped, side-gable, frame l-house, of a type widely distributed and well represented in the architectural record in Maryland. Almost entirely clad with gray, patterned, asphalt sheeting, the structure is composed of a principle rectangular block, facing east, with a two-story wing centered on the rear, or west elevation. A one-story porch is appended to the south elevation of the wing and wraps around the west end, where it has been enclosed to house a fumace room. A one-story shed roof addition is appended to the angle formed by the main block and the wing on the north, housing a bathroom, and a one-bay wide cross gable shed roofed porch shelters the centered entrance on the east elevation. There are four chimneys in place on the structure. Three chimneys are brick and likely original to the structure—a corbeled brick chimney is located at the apex of the roof of the main block inside of the north gable end, and a simpler brick chimney located in the south gable end. A third is spaced midway along the length of the wing at the apex of the gable roof. A concrete block chimney was added to the outside wall of the enclosed porch on the west elevation. Most windows are one-over-one sash.

The north elevation is five bays in length, with two planes—the forward plane constituting the gable end of the main block and small shed-roofed, one-story addition in the angle, and the rear plane composed of the north elevation of the ell wing and its appendage on the west, the one-story shed roof addition. The rear, or west elevation, has no fenestration—a concrete block chimney is appended to the wall of the enclosed porch and braced by wood members on the roof.

The south elevation is defined by the one-story open porch sheltering three doorways located in the enclosed portion, in the ell-wing proper, and in the west elevation of the main block. This elevation is six bays in length.

The large frame barn (2) is a three-part structure located on the south side of the House road opposite the other structures. The original timber structure, supported by a poured concrete foundation, has a metal silo on its south side, and a metal, shed-roofed addition on the east. Roofed with corrugated metal, the barn is composed of small logs, planed on two sides, which have been nailed to the sills and plates. The structure is, in turn, clad with weatherboards. Three person-sized entrances punctuate the north elevation, with a taller entrance in the center. All of the doors are missing.

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Lizzie Redden House
Denton, Caroline County, Maryland

Description
Continuation Sheet 7.3

The interior is divided into two sections (mows) on the lower level, with the upper floor reserved for hay, which was likely hoisted into the upper level by means of a grappling hook, supported by the roof extension beyond the wall plan at the west gable end. The hay or silage bales would be raised, then pulled through the large opening just below the apex of the roof, and stored in the upper level. The kennel-corncrib complex (4) is composed of a pressed wood-clad kennel on the west end, supported on concrete blocks at the corners, and a front-gable corncrib, on the east end, connected by a covered dog trot enclosed with chicken wire. The roof of the kennel is clad with metal and the corncrib with wood shingles.

The dairy (3) is a front-gable frame structure, also supported by a poured concrete foundation. It is clad with vertical board siding and has a standing seam metal roof. Windows (six-over-six sash) punctuate the east and west side walls. The tractor-shed (5) is a truncated former chicken house, according to the heirs of the owner, Charles Todd. Large tractor bays are located in the west side. It is in particularly poor condition.

A simple small shed (6), with openings on the south side, is located to the east of the tractor storage garage.

Historic Context

The first settlement of Maryland, following the initial colonization by Cecilius Calvert at St. Mary's in 1633, occurred along the waterways, moving from the Chesapeake Bay to its tributary streams. What was to become Caroline County was thus settled later than areas with frontage on the Chesapeake Bay. The area was agricultural in character, with tobacco, which had been introduced to early settlers by the Native Americans, being the primary crop. Fluctuating prices and competition from other markets in the mid-eighteenth century had disastrous results for the growers, and by the 1770s, the acreage of tobacco had been greatly reduced.

The Lizzie Redden farm is located a few miles from Denton, on the road from Denton to Williston, thus its viability as an agricultural complex would have been affected by improvements in transportation and the development of Denton as a trading hub. Denton, originally known as Pig Point, was established at a ferry landing on the Choptank, just south of Melvill's Landing. In the late eighteenth century it became the county seat and the first courthouse was built there in 1797. A bridge replaced the ferry that had originally crossed the Choptank, as the town grew in the early nineteenth century.

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Lizzie Redden House
Denton, Caroline County, Maryland

Description
Continuation Sheet 7.4

The Revolutionary War affected the markets for local products, prompting a switch in agricultural production to wheat and other grains. By 1780, approximately one-third of the land was cultivated. Landings along the Choptank had always been important as a means of taking produce to market and receiving goods. Potter's Landing was first used around the middle of the eighteenth century. During the Revolution, the landing served as a depot for collecting supplies for the soldiers. The town of Williston, located a few miles southeast of the Lizzie Redden farm, grew up around the landing and early trading villages.

The county retained its agricultural character into the nineteenth century. Slaves were used on some of the plantations, but the slave population generally declined over time, with many freed between 1790 and 1860, reflecting the decline of tobacco farming. The population in Caroline County shrank in the early nineteenth century, primarily because of the exhaustion of land from tobacco-farming, the decline of tobacco and the falling agricultural economy. With the eclipse of tobacco as a major cash crop, most of the land was farmed by small self-sufficient landowners working without slaves and growing diversified crops. By the middle of the century, the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore was helping the farmers to plan marketable crops and improve the land. Local mid-nineteenth century farmers were raising sheep, cattle and chickens, and were growing Indian corn, oats, wheat, rye and potatoes.

There were important improvements in transportation. The first steamboat arrived in Denton before 1850, which provided for the easy transport of goods and people by water, as the steamboats made weekly trips between Denton and Baltimore.

In 1875 there was little settlement in the area south of Denton, in the vicinity of the Lizzie Redden House, although settlement had occurred nearby. Potter's Landing, to the southwest of the study area, plus other landings in the vicinity, indicate the importance of the Choptank River to the local economy. Railroads were eventually built in Caroline County in the second half of the nineteenth century. The Delaware and Chesapeake Railroad had been constructed to the north of the study area in the 1870's. By the end of the century, the Queen Anne Railroad had been laid through Denton and Hobbs, near the study area. The railroad stimulated population growth in Denton and the rural areas through the early twentieth century, with the result that Denton became the population and administrative center of the surrounding agricultural community.

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Lizzie Redden House
Denton, Caroline County, Maryland

Description
Continuation Sheet 7.5

By 1870, peaches were the prime agricultural crop. Strawberries replaced them as the dominant export in the early 1900's, after diseases had ruined the peach orchards. Vegetable production increased in the 1930s, and soybeans were introduced as a cash crop in 1940. Many canneries appeared in Caroline County, among them the first tomato cannery in the United States. At the high point in 1920, Caroline County had at least 62 businesses canning peas and tomatoes. The Lizzie Redden farm was utilized to grow fruits and vegetables for sale to the local populations and to the canneries.

The county has always been predominantly rural, with towns centered on local industries or water. Caroline County prospered in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, following the introduction of the railroads that provided improved access to larger markets. Despite the consequent growth of established towns like Denton and the appearance of new towns like Goldsboro, Caroline County retained its rural and agricultural character.

Although sections of Caroline County were settled in the seventeenth century, the county was populated slowly and has retained its generally rural character. Little population growth has occurred outside of the small towns, with only scattered homes along rural roads. Much of the local development, including the extension of rail lines throughout the county, dates to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Recent changes in the study area include the Denton bypass and road construction in the study area.

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Lizzie Redden House
Denton, Caroline County

Continuation Sheet 7.6
Description

Chain of Title

John Krabel	To	Charles and Ruth Todd 94 acres	101/597 12/15/1941
Clyde Pentz and wife	To	John William Krabel 94 acres \$6,000	73/316 4/5/1910
Lizzie G. Redden and Frank W. Redden	To	Clyde Pentz 156 acres \$7,300	73/317 4/5/1910
George T. Redden and Frank W. Redden	To	Lizzie G. Redden 173 acres \$300	47/267 11/14/1883
Rebecca E. Hough of Smyra, Delaware	To	George T. Redden and Frank W. Redden 333 acres	46/195 1/17/1883
Levi Dukes, Attny. To settle estate of James Dukes (Will Record HK34/538)	To	John and Rebecca Hough	1/1/1873

8. Significance

Survey No. CAR 218

P	d	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/>	prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/>	1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/>	1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/>	1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/>	1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/>	1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates	Builder/Architect	Unknown
ca. 1900		

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
and/or
Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G
Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET 8.1

CAR-218
Lizzie Redden House
Denton, Caroline County, Maryland

Significance
Continuation Sheet 8.1

Significance Summary

The Lizzie Redden House is composed of a greatly altered frame dwelling with six dilapidated and altered agricultural outbuildings. In its current state the complex has lost considerable integrity and, apart from the dwelling, and a barn, the structures date to the mid-to-late twentieth century. In its current very poor condition, and of a ubiquitous architectural dwelling type, the Lizzie Redden House evokes little association with the past, lacks architectural importance and is only marginally significant.

Used for the raising of poultry, livestock, and grains, plus summer produce for consumption in Denton or for canning, the continued agricultural viability of the farm into the twentieth century is attributed to the improvements in transportation that occurred in the late nineteenth century with the arrival of railroad service. Growth in railroad technology and service led to a more effective transportation network in the years following 1870, which opened new markets for Caroline County's produce. Opportunities to transport perishable products such as fruits and vegetables quickly became available, and a period of prosperity occurred in the late nineteenth century. Vegetable production increased in the 1930s, and soybeans were introduced as a cash crop in 1940, which was predominant crop of Charles Todd, the late owner, during his tenure on the farm.

Significance

The Lizzie Redden House has been analyzed within the contexts of architecture and agriculture in relation to an historic period of increasing industrialization and urbanization (Maryland Historical Trust Historic Context--*Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870 to 1930*). The Lizzie Redden House conforms to a standard, I-house design that is ubiquitous in Caroline County. Many of these dwellings, dating to the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries, have two-story rear wings that give them an T shape, as in this example, or a L shape.

The Lizzie Redden House, although containing an agricultural complex, has little integrity because of its poor condition. Its agricultural integrity as a late nineteenth and early twentieth century Caroline County farm has been compromised because only one period outbuilding is extant—the barn—and it is in very poor condition. Other outbuildings currently on site (corncrib, dairy, shed, machine shed) date to the mid to late-twentieth century.

CAR-218**Lizzie Redden House****Denton, Caroline County, Maryland****Significance****Continuation Sheet 8.2**

The Lizzie Redden House has also been analyzed within the context of agriculture in relation to an historic period of increasing industrialization and urbanization (1870-1930), which was closely tied to the continued development of an extended transportation network. Caroline County Houses owed their prosperity to the growth in railroad technology and service led to a more effective transportation network in the years following 1870, which opened new markets for the county's produce. Opportunities to transport perishable products such as fruits and vegetables quickly became, with vegetable production increased in the 1930s, and the introduction of soybean cultivation as a cash crop in 1940. Many canneries appeared in Caroline County, among them the first tomato cannery in the United States.

Evaluation of National Register Eligibility

The Lizzie Redden is a T-shaped frame dwelling likely built between 1883 and 1900, a dwelling form typical for the Eastern Shore and Maryland in general. Constructed on portion of the large George Redden House by Lizzie Redden, it was the family farmhouse of the Krabels and Todds for most of the twentieth century. They operated a truck farm and raised grains, livestock and poultry. The buildings are in poor condition and have lost much integrity. The barn is the sole period outbuilding—Charles Todd constructed the remaining five within the last fifty years.

The Lizzie Redden House borders the increasingly commercialized and developed strip of MD 404 on the south side of Denton, characterized by industrial parks, shopping centers, gas stations and car dealerships. It has been evaluated in light of the National Register criteria, with a careful consideration of the criteria of integrity. It has no documented history, insofar as we have been able to determine, as the location of a store, post office, or any known association with the historical identity of the region. Thus it does not convey a strong connection with the past, or an immediate association or feeling in an historic sense of a particular period of time. In its present state it conveys little association with any historic event or person.

No information has come to light that indicates any association of this dwelling with persons important in history on any level. In its current modified state, it does not retain key elements required by the National Register criteria as regards integrity. It does not retain a high degree of integrity of design, materials, feeling, or association with the past. In sum, the Lizzie Redden House does not convey a significant historical link with the

CAR-218
Lizzie Redden House
Denton, Caroline County, Maryland

Significance
Continuation Sheet 8.3

history of the county, region or state, and therefore is not likely to meet the criteria of listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This building has been evaluated under National Register of Historic Places Criteria A, B, and C. It does not meet the requirements for significance under Criterion C for its architectural merit and is not known to have been associated with significant historical events or persons. The Lizzie Redden House does not appear to meet any of the National Register criteria, which are listed below:

- a. Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- b. Association with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- c. Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or works of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction; or
- d. Potential to yield information important in prehistory or history). The area of construction impact was tested (Section G) as part of the Phase I Archeological Reconnaissance (See Figure 5f and page 41 of the report titled *Phase I Archeological Survey, MD 404, Legion Road to MD 16, Caroline County, Maryland* . Despite the presence of the nearby farmhouse (Lizzie Redden house) there were no significant archeological deposits associated with this structure within the area of impact. No construction impacts have been identified which would occur in a possibly archeologically sensitive area of this property, thus further archeological studies are not warranted.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW
Eligibility recommended _____
Comments: _____

Eligibility not recommended X

Reviewer, Office of Preservation
Services: Ch. Pruden

Date: Feb. 12, 1993

Reviewer, NR

Program: Petunze

Date: 9/2/99

Jmg

CAR-218
Lizzie Redden House
Denton, Caroline County, Maryland

Significance
Continuation Sheet 8.4

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Eastern Shore

Chronological/Developmental Periods:

Industrial/Urban Dominance 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:

Architecture

Resource Type:

Categories:

Standing Structure

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Functions and Uses (former and/or present):

Subsistence/Dwelling

Subsistence/Outbuildings/barn, shed, kennel, corncrib, etc.

Known Design Sources: None

CAR-218

Lizzie Redden House

Denton, Caroline County, Maryland

Continuation Sheet 9.1

Major Bibliographical References

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Cochrane, L.C., et.al. History of Caroline County, Maryland. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1971.

"Commemorating the Two Hundredth Anniversary of Caroline County, Maryland", 1974.

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Ishler, John B. Map of Caroline County, 1875 (reprinted in the 1877 Atlases and Other Early Maps of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, 1976).

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Maryland Writers Program, Maryland: Guide to the Old Line State. New York: Oxford University Press, 1973.

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Papenfuse, Edward C., and Joseph M. Coale, III. Atlas of Historical Maps of Maryland 1608-1908. Baltimore, MD., Johns Hopkins University Press, 1984.

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Rainigh, William N. "A Narrative History of Caroline County" in The Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, edited by Charles B. Clark, pp. 1095-i 124. Chicago, Ill.: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1950.

CAR-218

Lizzie Redden House

Denton, Caroline County, Maryland

Continuation Sheet 9.2

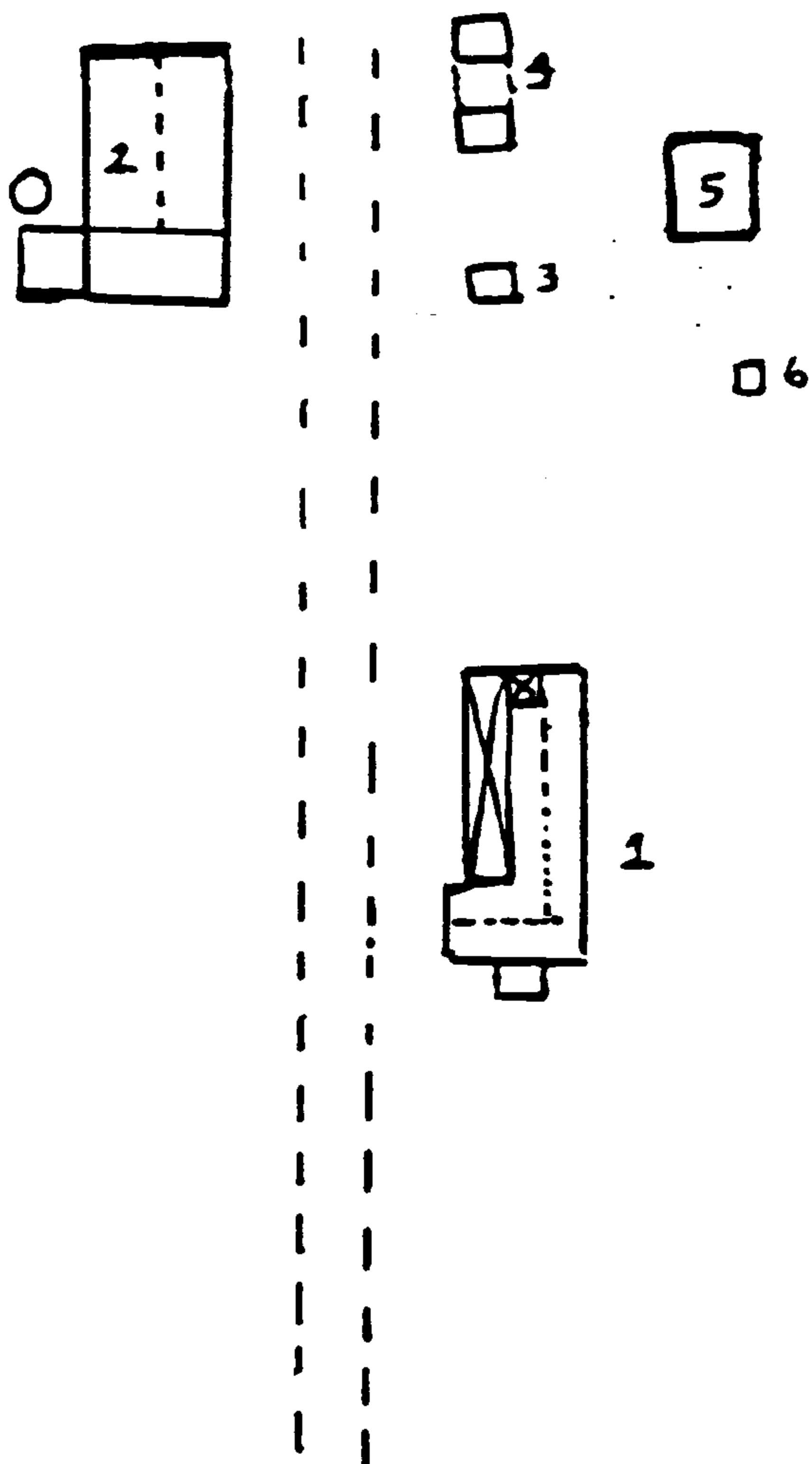
Major Bibliographical References

Stein, Elaine. "Caroline's Farming Began in 1660", in Caroline County's Story of Progress During the 350th Year of the Founding of Maryland, edited by Nona Medford. pp. 24-25. Denton, Maryland: Caroline County Committee for the Celebration of the 350th Year of the Founding of Maryland, 1984.

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USGS Quadrangles for Denton, Maryland (7.5 minute edition of 1905).

CAR-218
Lizzie Redden House
Denton, Caroline County, Maryland
Sketch Map-Not to Scale



MD 404

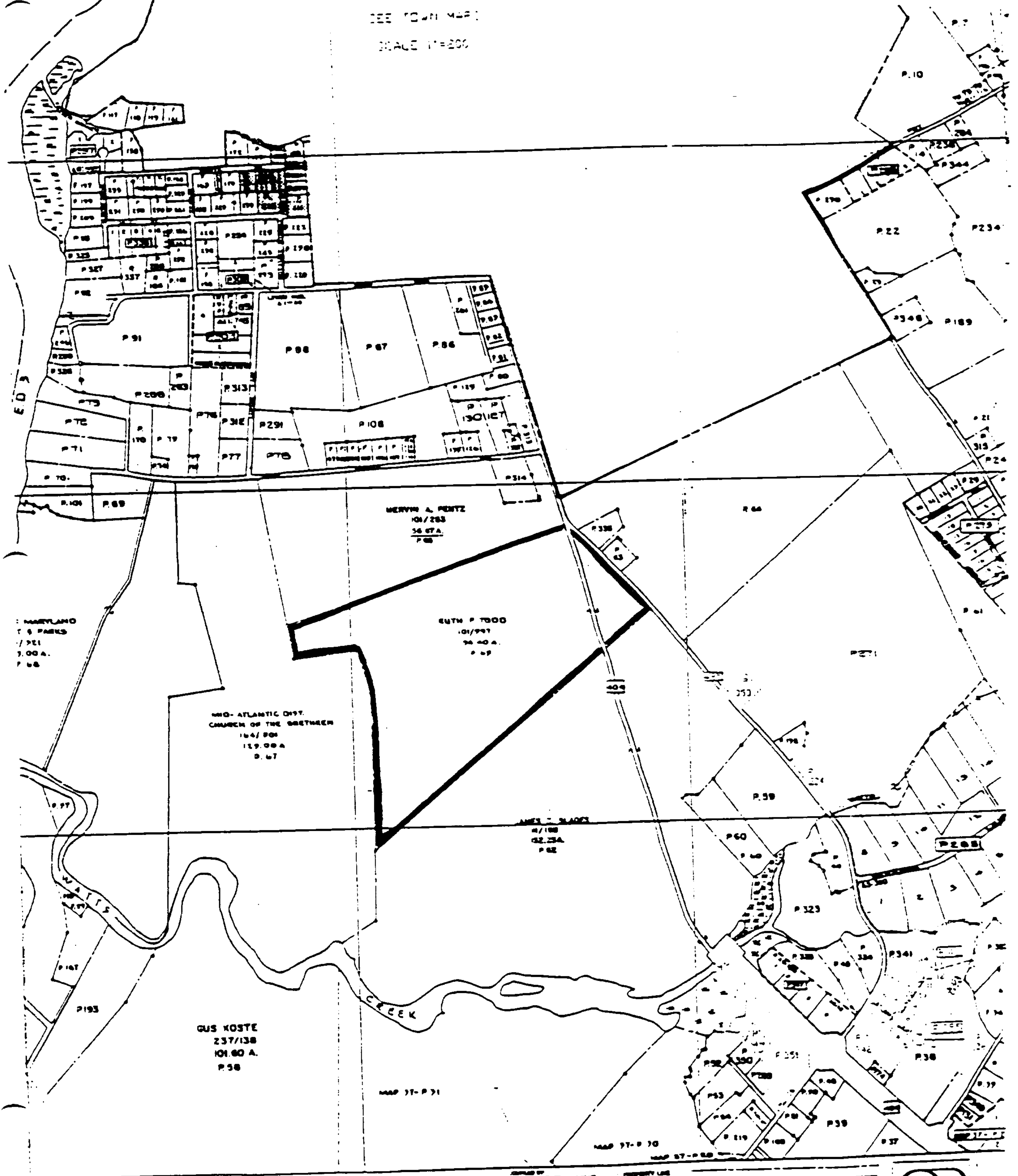
N

CAR-218
Lizzie Redden House
Denton, Caroline County, Maryland
Tax Map

DENTON

SEE TOWN MAP 1

SCALE 1"=200'



MARYLAND
T & P
1/21
3.00 A.
P 68

W.D. ATLANTIC CHRY.
CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN
164/808
119.00 A.
P 67

MERVIN A. RENTZ
104/283
36.67 A.
P 66

GUTH P 7000
101/997
36.40 A.
P 69

AMES - SLACK
14/108
132.25 A.
P 62

GUS KOSTE
237/138
101.60 A.
P 58

MAP 37-P 31

MAP 37-P 30

MAP 37-P 29

SCALE IN FEET



130

37

1133

MARYLAND OFFICE OF PLANNING
PROPERTY MAPPING SECTION

THE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON HAS BEEN COMPARED
WITH OTHER RECORDS AND IS NOT AN ACTUAL SURVEY
IT SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR LEGAL PURPOSES UNLESS
IT IS USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROPERTY
MAPPING SECTION OF THE OFFICE OF PLANNING

REVISED TO:

PROPERTY LINE

ADJACENT OWNERS

CONTAINING OWNERSHIP

NOTES: PLANNING - P 1000 VARIATION TO COUNTY AND AREA OWNERSHIP
MAY BE PRECEDING OF A MAP NUMBER

SCALE 1"=600' (REF 17200)

MAP 37-P 30

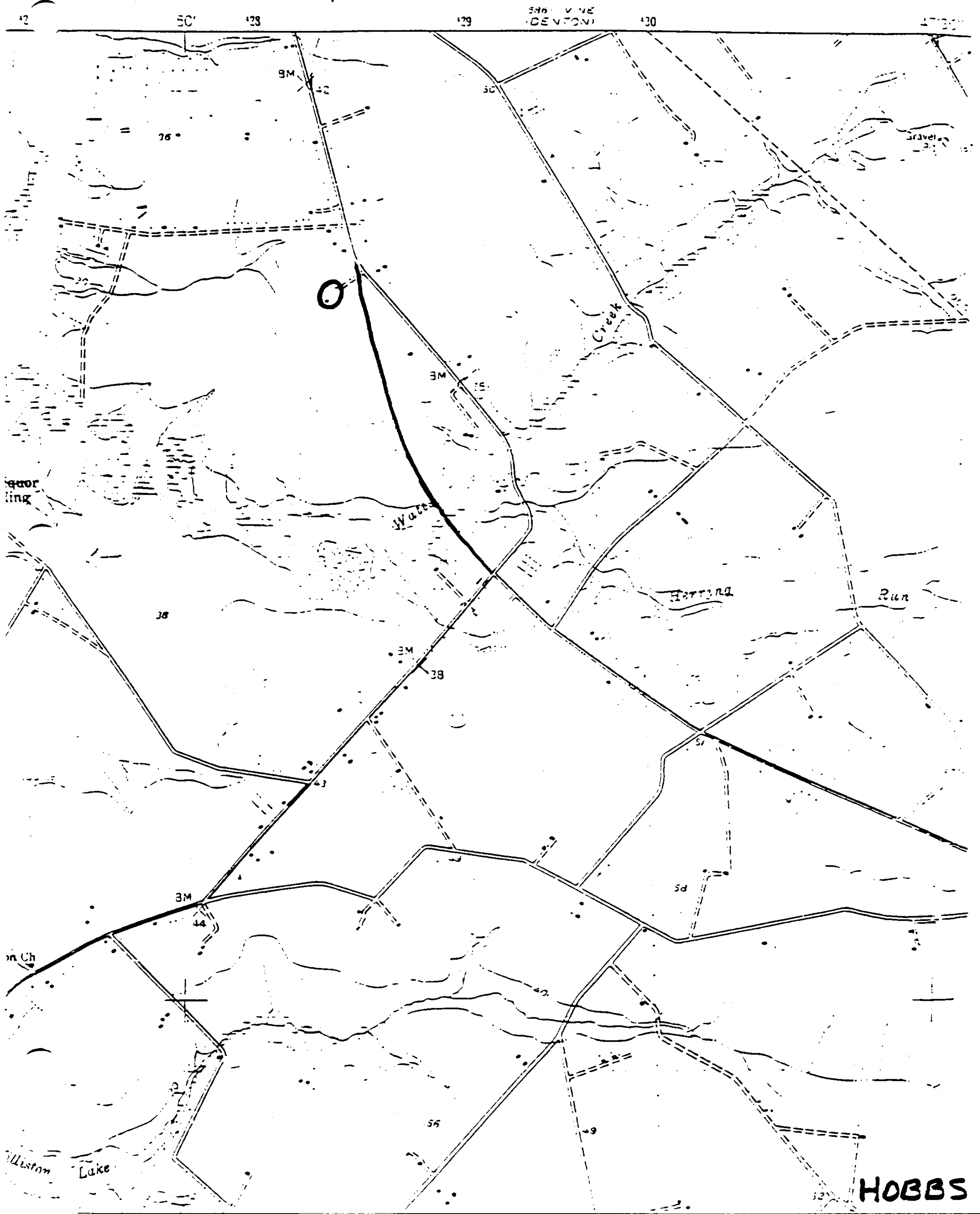
MAP 37-P 29

MAP 37-P 28



MARYLAND
Office of Planning

CAR-218
Lizzie Redden House
Denton, Caroline County, Maryland
Location Map
USGS Quadrangle





CAR 218

Lizzie Redden House

Denton

R Suffern 12/16/98
negs at MD SHPO.

Dwelling.

east elevation

1/11



CAR 218

Lizzie Redden House

Denton

2 su f fres 12/16/98

negs at MD SH PC

Dwelling

NE corner

2/11



CAR 218

Lizzie Redden House

Denton

R Suttner 12/16/98

negs at MD SH PC

Dwelling

NW corner

3/11



CAR 218

Lizzie Redden House

Denton

R Suttner 12/16/98

negs at MD SHPO

Dwelling

SW corner

4/11



CAR 218

Lizzie Redden House
Denton

R Suffren 12/16/98
negs at MD SHPO

Dwelling
East Entrance Elevation

S/U



CAR 218

Lizzie Redden Home

Denton

R Suttner - 12/16/98

negs at MD SHPO

Dwelling

West Elevation

6/11



CAR 218

Lizzie Redden House

Denton

2 Sutfren 12/16/98

negs at MD SHPO

Barn

NW Corner

7/11



CAR 218

Lizzie Redden House

Denton

R Suttman 12/16/98

MD SHPO (NE4)

Shed

South East corner

8/11



CAR 218

Lizzie Redden House

Denton

R Sutfren MDSHPG (negs)

12/16/98

Shed

Cornerib

~~SE~~ corner

9/11



CAR 218

Lizzie Redden House

Denton

R Sutfren m D S H P O (negs)

12/16/98

Shed

SW corner

10/11



CAR 218

Lizzie Redden House

Denton

R Suttner MD SHPO (negs)

12/16/98

Machine Shed, SW Corne

11/11